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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES

BAGNELL, ROBERT. *Economic and Moral Aspects of the Liquor Traffic*. Pp. viii, 178. Price, 75 cents. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1912.

The author here undertakes to treat of the liquor problem from the social standpoint. Scientific evidence is quoted to prove the bad effects of the excessive use of alcohol on the individual, one chapter is given to a discussion of the deteriorating influence of the saloon, the economic aspects are discussed, and a fourth chapter surveys the general field and urges a more thorough scientific investigation of the problem. The author here calls attention to the fact that in this country nothing has been done along these lines for the last ten years and what was done before that time was of a very inadequate character. The last five out of the nine chapters deal with a discussion of the right and power of the state to control the liquor traffic.

With certain of the statements made, we must take exception, as for example, that "the excessive use of liquor is to be charged with a large percentage of poverty, disease, especially insanity and crime." The discussion on the present deteriorating influence of the saloon and the discussion of the last five chapters seem unnecessarily extended. The plea of the author for the thorough scientific investigation of this problem and the education of public opinion in accord with the findings of such investigations, is thoroughly sound but the partisan tone which prevails in places in this book lessens the value of the discussion.

BARNES, H. GORELL, and DE MONTMORENCY, J. E. G. *The Divorce Commission*. Pp. xvi, 95. Price, 1s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1912.

This brief summary of the report of the divorce commission appointed by King Edward VII in 1909 makes accessible to the American public some interesting information on the divorce question in general, and also the interesting change that has taken place in the traditional English mind in respect to the family. The conclusions presented in the majority report agree substantially with the American position, viz., that absolute divorce should be granted on the following grounds: (1) Adultery; (2) wilful desertion for three years and upward; (3) cruelty; (4) incurable insanity after five years' confinement; (5) habitual drunkenness, found incurable after three years from first order of separation; and (6) imprisonment under commuted death sentence. Court procedure should be arranged so as to furnish equal relief to all citizens without penalizing the poor. These conditions are conducive to higher moral standards rather than lower, and afford adequate protection to genuine family life.

From this majority report, a minority, headed by the Lord Archbishop of York, dissented in regard to the extension of the grounds of divorce beyond adultery. The minority report is purely reactionary while that of the majority is constructive. Those who are interested in the divorce movement should read this summary.

BLAKEY, LEONARD S. *The Sale of Liquor in the South*. Pp. 56. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

We have here a scientific investigation in an unbiased attempt to answer the following questions: (1) How shall southern commonwealths deal with the sale of intoxicating liquors? (2) Why have they abandoned the saloon as a distributing agency over so great an extent of territory? (3) Has the dispensary eliminated the difficulties experienced with the saloon? (4) Is it probable that the South will allow the enforcement of local and state laws to be hindered by federal law? (5) Has the presence of the negro in the South been the chief cause for bringing about state prohibition?

A wealth of material has been gathered with great care and the results recorded. Contrary to popular supposition the author finds no evidence that race has been any large factor. He says: "The prohibitory movement in the South is a response to a fundamental social impulse; its origin was too early, its response too basic and unconscious for any other interpretation." This is the sort of investigation that furnishes a sound basis for the discussion of the saloon question.

CHAMBERLAIN, LAWRENCE. *The Work of the Bond House*. Pp. 157. Price, \$1.35. New York: Moody's Magazine Book Department, 1912.

This little book, which comprises about one hundred and fifty pages, is, in a sense, a supplement to Mr. Chamberlain's "The Principles of Bond Investment" which appeared some months ago. It is an attempt to explain the services rendered to the community by the bond house and to give a picture of the workings of such an institution. To those unacquainted with investments, the work will have some value, but as a complete presentation of the operations of a bond house, it leaves much to be desired.

After explaining the functions of a bond house the subsequent chapters deal with the methods employed in investigating and arranging for the purchase of each of the various classes of bonds ordinarily dealt in, the service which the bond houses furnish as advisor to its clients and in making a market for inactive securities. The final chapters deal with the problem of selling bonds from both the standpoint of the bond house and of the investor.

CONNER, JACOB E. *The Development of Belligerent Occupation*. Pp. 63. Iowa City: State University of Iowa, 1912.

DEVINE, EDWARD T. *The Family and Social Work*. Pp. 163. Price, 60 cents. New York: Association Press, 1912.

This little volume is prepared for use in the Y. M. C. A. study classes, written "to make clear the essentially religious character of social work and to emphasize its emotional appeal." In this, the author has been remarkably successful and it is doubtful if a more comprehensive and suggestive study in such brief compass has ever appeared. Biology, Economics, Inefficiency and Desertion, and the sub-normal in their relation to the family are discussed. The last chapters are on Responsibility and Opportunity and the Coordination of Social Work. Each chapter is followed by a brief questionnaire. It will be found a serviceable and valuable work.

EDDY, ARTHUR J. *The New Competition*. Pp. 375. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912.

Mr. Eddy's volume is scarcely likely to prove of much value to the economist. It purports to be "an *examination* of the conditions underlying the radical change that is taking place in the commercial and industrial world—the change from a competitive to a cooperative basis." Careful, scientific examination, however, is lacking in spite of the sub-title. The volume is popular in character rather than scientific, dogmatizes upon many points and the author is thoroughly convinced of the evil of competition. The most valuable chapters in the volume are those entitled *The Open Price Policy* and *Open Price Association*.

ENGEL, S. *The Elements of Child Protection*. Pp. xi, 276. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

FORD, JAMES. *Cooperation in New England, Urban and Rural*. Pp. xxi, 237. Price, \$1.50. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913.

Cooperation is a means to an end, not an end in itself. In so far as Yankee independence, mobility of population and the desire to increase wealth by raising earning power rather than by thrift have interfered with the progress of the cooperative movement, we should not feel regret. In eras of rapid change these qualities are more valuable than those that contribute to the successful working out of cooperative schemes. And to the extent that we desire change and progress should this "American Spirit" be encouraged. The author in his enthusiasm for cooperation perhaps underestimates the importance of this spirit of ferment, as he perhaps overrates the importance of cooperation as an alternative to socialism, if not as a measure of preparation for it. But within the narrower bounds that really fulfil the purpose of the study, the author is on sure ground. His presentation of facts is scholarly and unusually readable, and he establishes his principal conclusion that "rural New England has reached a point where a comprehensive and vital cooperative movement is not only desirable but increasingly practicable."

GIBBON, I. G. *Medical Benefit in Germany and Denmark*. Pp. xv, 296. Price, 6s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1912.

HOLDSWORTH, J. T. *Report of the Economic Survey of Pittsburgh*. Pp. 239. Pittsburgh: The City of Pittsburgh, 1912.

Pittsburgh has been surveyed and re-surveyed by social worker, by city planner, by industrial engineer, and lastly, by an economist. This latest survey is unique. It was undertaken at the instance of the mayor and council of the city of Pittsburgh "to investigate the economic and other conditions of the city affecting its industrial and economic prosperity; to make comparisons in these respects with such other cities as shall be deemed advisable and to prepare and submit a report of the results of the investigations to council with such recommendations as shall be deemed advisable for advancing the industrial and commercial growth of the city." In the short time at his disposal Professor Holdsworth has produced an admirable report.

The principal subjects of inquiry were the smoke nuisance, housing, cost of living, wages, unemployment, markets, recreation, municipal taxation, and municipal efficiency. Large or strikingly novel results cannot be expected from

three months' work in such broad fields, but the material presented shows discrimination and the careful elimination of non-essentials.

Almost unconsciously we compare this survey with one made almost six years ago. The earlier survey, not yet entirely published, revealed in dismal colors the weaknesses of industrial Pittsburgh. It pointed out remedies only by implication. This later survey, much less pretentious, aims to help Pittsburgh to build up a better municipal personality by stating each problem and suggesting a way out.

KROPOTKIN, P. A. *Fields, Factories and Workshops*. Pp. xii, 477. Price, 75 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

The author in this new edition has added some new material and has brought his statistics down to date. The argument has not changed and the new statistics seem to throw additional weight on the conclusion that civilized societies would derive great advantages "from a combination of industrial pursuits with intensive agriculture and of brain work with manual work." The chapter on the decentralization of industry which is going on at the present time and the one on education which would combine hand work with brain work and industrial with agricultural training are particularly interesting and suggestive.

LAMPRECHT, K. *Deutsche Geschichte der jüngsten Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*. Pp. xvi, 519. Price, M6. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1912.

MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM S. *Smuggling in the American Colonies*. Pp. xx, 105. Price, \$1.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1912.

This monograph is the third of the David A. Wells prize essays published by the Department of Political Science of Williams College. It frankly admits that it is based on secondary material and aims merely to give a coordinated account of colonial commercial life and of the relation between economic and political factors in the formation of the American republic. Of chief value is the clear distinction made between the general colonial system of the period and the special acts passed for the protection of the sugar planters in the West Indies. It was the restrictions on imports from the West Indies which were systematically ignored and led to the universal and almost respectable smuggling of the colonial period. The author's conclusion is that the pressing need of funds compelled England to try to enforce the Molasses Act and that this precipitated the Revolution.

McLAUGHLIN, ROBERT W. *Washington and Lincoln*. Pp. ix, 278. Price, \$1.35. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

This book is a combination of biography, history, and political theory. It traces in broad outlines the development of American Government and of American political ideals and methods, dividing this process into five periods and characterizing each period by a word that represents its main interest. These divisions are: (1) The parliamentary period of 1765, the era of experiment; (2) the Revolutionary period of 1776, the era of protest; (3) the constitutional period of 1787, the era of formulation; (4) the national period of 1830, the era of definition; (5) the Civil War period of 1861, the era of application. As a background, the important parts played by Washington and Lincoln in their respective

periods are chiefly emphasized, and an attempt is made to show a direct relation between their doctrines and policies. While the main thesis of the book is somewhat far-fetched and there is much undigested historical data scattered through the volume, there is also much that is suggestive both in the author's point of view and in his conclusion. The complex elements underlying political development are, however, scarcely appreciated, and too much importance is attached to the influence of single individuals.

MYERS, A. C. (Ed.). *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware, 1630-1707*. Pp. xiv, 476. Price, \$3.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1912.

The excellent series of *Narratives of Early American History* is coming gradually to include the documents relating to the beginning of the several colonies, and the documents of especial historical significance dealing with the early events and institutions of colonial history. The papers contained in the "*Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware*" are edited by Albert Cook Myers. As in the case of the previous volumes, each paper is preceded by an introduction by the editor giving a history and an appreciation of the document. Three maps and fac-simile reproductions are included in the volume.

MYERS, G. *History of the Supreme Court of the United States*. Pp. 823. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 1912.

NELSON, THOMAS, and SONS (Ed.). *An Encyclopædia of Industrialism*. Pp. xi, 543. Price, 1s. London: The Authors, 1913.

This is a timely and serviceable volume. It realizes its aim "to give an account of the problems, both practical and theoretical, which arise directly out of our modern development of manufactures. . . The special industrial point of view has always been maintained." The articles are written by experts, and show a conciseness unusual in the degree of emphasis on significant facts. Such errors of statement or omissions as appear are of minor importance. It will amuse American readers of the article on housing to note that "the tenement house problem" (New York, 1908) was compiled by De Veiller and Forrest.

*Proceedings of the Fourth National Conference on City Planning*. Pp. x, 232. Price, \$2.00. Boston: National Conference on City Planning, 1912.

Any one interested in the subject of city problems and the economic questions connected with municipal engineering will read with interest the articles contained in "*The Proceedings of the Fourth National Conference on City Planning*," held in Boston last May.

The sessions of the conference were devoted to general discussions of some of the more important questions underlying successful city planning, such as the housing problem, the legislation necessary for intelligent city planning, the regulation of the height of buildings, the application of the "Zone System" in the United States, and other similar questions.

An interesting feature of the volume is an account of the progress of the city planning movement in a number of the large cities in the United States and in Canada.

REDFIELD, WILLIAM C. *The New Industrial Day*. Pp. ix, 213. Price, \$1.25. New York: Century Company, 1912.

Mr. Redfield writes from the viewpoint of an interested outsider regarding industry, industrial wastes, industrial cost, and the scientific spirit in management. All in all, his discussion of "the new industrial day" is one of the most readable of the many recent contributions to the literature of up-to-date business management. Replete with illustration and apt allusion, the book will furnish to the uninformed an admirable source of superficial knowledge. Although the author does not for a moment pretend to be scientific, his pen touches with remarkable fidelity the high spots in the development of modern business thought. The conservation of human values, the elimination of wastes, and the perfection of devices for creating products with the least possible expenditure of capital and energy, bespeak the industrial tendencies of the times. Of these, Mr. Redfield has prepared an able, popular analysis.

ROGERS, JAMES E. *The American Newspaper*. Pp. xiii, 213. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1912.

A second impression of James Edward Rogers' "The American Newspaper" was made in January, 1912. There are no changes from the first edition of 1909. The book treats the following subjects: The Historical Evolution of the Modern Newspaper; The City and the Newspaper; The Influence of the American Newspaper; The Cause of the Influence of the American Newspaper.

SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. (Ed.). *The Social Evil*. Pp. xvii, 303. Price, \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

The first edition of this work was immediately recognized as one of the most valuable discussions of the subject that had appeared up to that time. So great was the demand that the edition was exhausted, and it is very gratifying that Professor Seligman, one of the members of the original committee, has assumed the task of editing a second edition. Because of the breaking up of the original commission, the full responsibility for this edition and the changes are accepted by Professor Seligman. To the older issue has been added a large bibliography and three chapters describing the development of the last decade under the headings,—First, The European Movement; Second, The White Slave Traffic in Europe and America; and Third, Ten Years' Progress in the United States. This additional information puts the book well at the head of the list for those who wish a careful and conscientious discussion of the problems involved.

SOMBART, W. *Luxus und Kapitalismus*. (2 vols.) Pp. xvi, 452. Price, M6. Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot, 1913.

STANWOOD, EDWARD. *A History of the Presidency from 1897 to 1909*. Pp. 298. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1912.

In this book Dr. Stanwood brings his history of the presidency down to date. The volume covers the three presidential campaigns of 1900, 1904 and 1908. The work is done in the same scholarly and thorough manner that has made the author's "History of the Presidency from 1789 to 1900" the standard and authoritative work in the field. The book will serve as a source book for all times, as the platforms and pronouncements of each political party are given in full. Because

of its illuminating analysis of the growth in party influence and methods and in presidential power, it will be of value and interest alike to future historians and to contemporary writers in political science.

The book brings out the significant fact that the presidency, changed but little in the first forty years, was transformed into a potent force by Jackson, and has since steadily increased in power and influence. In no instance has there been a surrender of anything previously gained or a reversion to earlier standards. The powers and prerogatives of the office were carried to the highest point by President Roosevelt. In this evolution there has been no violation of the letter of the constitution, and no general, indeed hardly an occasional or sporadic objection to the increase in the President's power. Popular acquiescence has thus formulated and justified a constitutional amendment, though not a line of the amendment has been incorporated in the constitution. It is worthy of note that the special students of our judicial history and our congressional history have noted a similar development in their respective fields.

STOWELL, C. J. *Studies in Trade Unionism in the Custom Tailoring Trade*. Pp. 166. Price, \$1.00. Bloomington, Ill.: The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, 1913.

THOMSON, MARY H. *Environment and Efficiency*. Pp. ix, 100. Price, 75 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

An attempt to show by the investigation of industrial schools and orphanages the marked effect of environment upon the so-called defective and dependent classes, this little study marks the beginning of a very important group of investigations which must be made along similar lines.

TSU, YAI YUE. *The Spirit of Chinese Philanthropy*. Pp. 122. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

UPSON, LENT D. *Sources of Municipal Revenues in Illinois*. Pp. 126. Price, 75 cents. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1912.

To secure data for this study, Dr. Upson examined the budgets of twenty-four cities of Illinois, having a population of over eight thousand, and located in various parts of the state. The monograph is a careful study of the assessment and collection of taxes; of the character of license fees levied; of gifts, grants and subventions to cities—primarily the school revenue; receipts from services rendered by the cities, such as departmental receipts; public service privileges, and public assessments; income from monopoly industries and property, and the various types of municipal loans.

The necessity for a bonded debt limit on cities is shown in the fact that Quincy was at one time indebted to over 10 per cent of the equalized valuation, and now devotes 27 per cent of its total income to the payment of interest, and the retirement of bonds. The author is convinced that tax warrant indebtedness, incurred for current expenditures, is bad, not only because it represents municipal extravagance but because of the excessive rate of interest which it bears. He also feels that no defense can be offered for floating indebtedness, as such indebtedness, he finds, is uniformly linked up with mismanagement of the conduct of the business of the cities. He shows that unexpended departmental balances and



floating indebtedness are both the products of a poorly drawn municipal budget. He emphasizes the need for scientific budget making.

The minimum per capita income for the cities is \$4.23 in Champlain, the smallest of the cities studied. Two other small cities have a per capita revenue of \$4.53 and \$4.00 respectively. The largest per capita revenue, that for East St. Louis, is \$11.74.

The author makes the following recommendations: that the functions of the town collector be transferred to the county treasurer, thus avoiding an unnecessary duplication of administrative machinery; a higher constitutional maximum tax rate, the tax rate of three per cent on the assessed valuation being inadequate to meet the needs of the modern city; a larger use of sources of revenue other than the general property tax. The per capita income from license taxes other than liquor licenses ranged from four cents per capita in Ottawa to thirty-five cents per capita in East St. Louis. An increase in the minimum cost of saloon licenses from five hundred dollars to one thousand dollars would result in a decided increase in revenues. Where there is a real restriction in the number of saloons in proportion to the population, the saloon licenses should be increased in order to give to the city its municipal value. He recommends as profitable and equitable the licensing of vehicles, the fund going into the repair of streets and alleys, thus relieving to some extent the burden imposed by special assessments. He finds that fees and departmental charges are neglected sources of municipal revenue, and that a wholly inadequate use has been made of franchise taxes. Such taxes should not be levied, however, where rates and services are based on actual valuation.

VAN KLEECK, MARY. *Women in the Bookbinding Trade*. Pp. xx, 270. Price, \$1.50. New York: Survey Association, Inc., 1913.

"Knowledge of existing conditions is the necessary preliminary of a reform of those conditions," writes Professor Seager in his introduction, "but it is the reform, and not the knowledge, that must ever be the chief concern of an organization like the Russell Sage Foundation." The present volume has added materially to the knowledge of one specific phase of our modern industrial life in so far as it relates to the working of women in the bookbinding trade. Historically, statistically and practically Miss Van Kleeck gives us an excellent analysis of conditions in the bookbinding industry. Her references to literature are unique, and her whole style of presentation is so popular that at no place in her study does she overstep the limits of public appreciation. The diagrams showing the difference between the wages of the men and women and the increase in the proportion of women in the bookbinding trade are excellent statistically, and most effective as a form of visual presentation. The book is well worth the consideration of every one who is interested in the industrial activity of women.

WHITE, CHARLES E., JR. *Successful Houses and How to Build Them*. Pp. vi, 520. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

This book describes the various kinds of architecture suitable for suburban houses, explaining the advantages and disadvantages of each. Succeeding chapters explain the main features of successful planning; the relative merits of different classes of building material, and some of the points which should be looked out

for in the construction of frame, brick, stone and fire-proof houses. The final chapters deal with the subjects of plumbing, building hardware, cabinet work and other similar questions.

The text is concise and well arranged and gives a large amount of valuable information. A valuable feature of the work is the large number of illustrations used to bring out the points discussed in the several chapters.

WOLFE, F. E. *Admission to American Trade Unions*. Pp. vii, 181. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1912.

This monograph undertakes to bring together the facts pertaining to conditions of membership in American trade unions. The material is gathered from a wide field including all of the principal unions. The chapters cover such topics as control of membership, admission by apprenticeship and by competency, admission of women, of aliens, and of negroes, the severance of membership and reinstatement. The rules that obtain in the several unions show no great degree of uniformity. The nature of the trade, the numbers and strength of the union, the relative strength of local and national—all these and other influences determine the regulations in force in any particular case. If any generalization can be drawn from the study, it would be, perhaps, that union policy is essentially opportunist. Whatever the need of the local situation, that will be the policy, provided the union possess the strength to enforce it. This grows naturally out of the necessity for members.

The final chapter embodies the conclusions of the author as "to what extent the existing union regulations of admission are economically and socially justifiable." The three points of view are those of the "relation (1) to the prosperity of the trade, (2) to the welfare of workmen denied membership, and (3) to the effects upon the unions themselves." Fundamentally the regulations are found justifiable from each one of the tests. Maladjustments and hardships are incidental and will be eliminated with further experience and the recognition of greater responsibility.

WOOD, FREDERICK A. *The Finances of Vermont*. Pp. 147. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1913.

This monograph in part meets the need for more data on the part of the student of public finance. The author divides the financial history of Vermont since 1791 into three succeeding periods; marked respectively by the development of the general property tax, by the Civil War financiering, and by the growth of corporation taxes. Of especial interest is the increase of corporation taxes in a state as yet largely agricultural. Other recent developments are the relegation of the property and poll taxes in large part to local uses; an increasing state control of local action, large contributions by the state for school and highway purposes, and the introduction of a serviceable system of accounting and auditing. Agricultural predominance still secures the retention of the general property tax, but this tax is rapidly diminishing in importance. The appendix contains some valuable compilations of statistics.